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Lunesdale Rural District Council

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND THE
Public Health Inspector
for the Year
1968



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1968

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Lunesdale Rural District Council:*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to present for your consideration, this Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of Lunesdale Rural District, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1968. The form and contents are in accordance with the Circular No. 1/69, dated 1st January, 1969, from the Department of Health and Social Security.

Once again, the population has increased, and the mid-year estimate is 10,460 people, about 500 more than the previous year's estimate, and a 25% increase on the census return for 1961. Not only has there been a natural increase of population—excess of births over deaths, for many years, but the progressive housing policy has brought people into this delightful area.

The number of births and deaths are much the same as in recent years as will be seen in the table on page 14. The adjusted birth rate of 16.6 per 1,000 population is remarkably close to the national rate of 16.9 per 1,000 population, but our adjusted death rate of 7.8 per 1,000 population is far below that for England and Wales—11.9 per 1,000 population. What better evidence can there be to illustrate a healthy and contented community? The most frequent cause of death was coronary artery disease, the epidemic of civilisation, but 8% of male deaths was due to cancer of the lung. The relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer must surely be known by every adult, by now, and yet people still persist in putting their health in jeopardy. It must be accepted that it takes a very strong-willed adult to break the habit, but we should all endeavour to dissuade children from starting.

It was an epidemic year for measles—170 notified cases, half of them in school entrants. In theory, it should be the last epidemic year for measles. A protective vaccine became generally available in the spring, and the first batches received were offered for children between 4 and 7 years of age, to try to prevent a school outbreak and stop them taking the disease home to their younger brothers and sisters, 243 doses were given. Unfortunately, the initial campaign coincided with the appearance of the disease in the district, so the impact was lost.

A disturbing feature has been the re-appearance of Tuberculosis, with no less than 12 new cases notified; the Consultant Chest Physician is most concerned, and is of the opinion that a nation-wide increase may well be reported, when the latest figures have been assembled. If there is any comfort, none of the patients were in the age group 10 to 25 years, and likely to have been given B.C.G. vaccine. This was first introduced in the mid 1950s for 12 year old school children.

An explosive outbreak of Dysentery occurred in one village school, and the fact that only seven children were eventually found to be positive, is all credit to the vigilance and co-operation of the teaching staff with your public health inspector, who made over 100 visits before being satisfied that all the patients were cleared.

The new refuse tip at Brookhouse was brought into use in the autumn. Teething troubles developed, some still with us, but by careful supervision it is kept in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The old tip at Whittington was levelled, then in no time at all turned into a tip again, when quite justifiable complaints were made. This indiscriminate private dumping, not only here but in other parts of the district, is to be discouraged.

The Wray floods of 1967 left a trail of destruction which even yet are not fully dealt with. A moving service of dedication and thanksgiving was held towards the end of the year, to mark the opening of new houses in the village for those rendered homeless.

May I finally thank the Committee for their continued interest and advice in our work, in the field of public health and preventive medicine, and acknowledge, with sincerity, the excellent service given by Mr. Nelson during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

A. H. H. H. H.

ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΗΣ

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA of the District (Acres)	...	...	...	...	76,267
POPULATION (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	7,351
(Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	8,224
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate mid-1968)...					10,460
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES :—					
According to Rate Book (1951)	...	...	...	...	2,091
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES :—					
According to Rate Book (1968)	...	...	...	...	3,480
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE (1968)					3.01
NUMBER OF HOUSES PER ACRE (1968) ...				...	0.04
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE (1968)				...	0.13
RATEABLE VALUE 1968...	...	...	...	...	£395,501
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE				...	£1,572

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are reasonably satisfactory and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are :—

Agriculture

Manufacture of Textiles

Limestone Quarrying

Brick Manufacture

There is no unemployment in the District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1968

<i>Live Births</i>						Males	Females	Total
Legitimate...	...	...	...	...	...	78	80	158
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
						78	83	161
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population						...	...	15.4
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 population						...	...	16.6
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births						...	...	1.9
<i>Still Births</i>								
Number registered	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births								18
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL-BIRTHS	...					80	84	164
<i>Infant Deaths</i>								
Total infant deaths (under 1 year)...						2	2	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...			25
Total infant deaths (under 4 weeks)						2	1	3
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...			19
Total infant deaths (under 1 week)...						1	1	2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...			12
STILL-BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...							30
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES								Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...			Nil
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	56	51	107
Crude death rate per 1,000 popn.								10.2
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 popn.								7.8
<i>Deaths from Certain Specified Diseases</i>						Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	
Cancer (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	18	1.72	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.10	

**TABLE SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1968**

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	7	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia... ..	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	1	—	1
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—
Hypertension with heart disease	3	—	3
Ishaemic heart disease	16	16	32
Other heart disease	3	1	4
Cerebro vascula disease	7	10	17
Other circulatory disease	1	5	6
Influenza... ..	1	1	2
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Asthma	1	—	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
Peptic ulcer	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	—	1
Other diseases of the digestive system	—	1	1
Nephritis nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—
All other accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	56	51	107

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1968 AND THE PERIOD 1963-1967

YEAR	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Crude Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1968	161	15.4*	107	10.2*	3	18.0	Nil.	Nil.	4	25.0	3	19.0
1967	178	17.9	106	10.7	2	11.0	Nil.	Nil.	2	11.0	Nil.	Nil.
1966	158	16.3	125	12.9	3	18.6	Nil.	Nil.	2	12.7	1	6.3
1965	186	19.6	104	11.0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	5.4	1	5.4
1964	188	20.4	118	12.8	2	10.5	Nil.	Nil.	3	16.0	2	10.6
1963	166	18.8	111	12.5	5	29.2	Nil.	Nil.	2	12.0	2	12.0
AVERAGE 5 yrs 1963-1967	—	18.6	—	12.0	—	13.9	Nil.	Nil.	—	11.4	—	6.9

* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.13) = 16.6 per 1,000
death-rate (comparability factor, 0.65) = 7.8 per 1,000

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Ambulance Service

Lancaster Ambulance Station. Telephone Lancaster 3311.

Care of Children

No 12 Area Children's Committee, Lancashire County Council.
Area Children's Officer : Miss F. M. JAY, B.A., 41 West Road,
Lancaster. Telephone 66246.

Clinics

1. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

- (a) Hornby, Village Institute, alternate Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m
- (b) Caton Institute, every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (c) Halton, The Clinic, Pennystone Road, Halton, every Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.
- (d) Carnforth, Market Street, Every Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.

2. DENTAL

- (a) Market Street, Carnforth : Every Thursday, by arrangement.
- (b) Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : Daily, by arrangement.

3. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

- (a) Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tuberculosis and measles can be provided free of charge at Child Welfare Centres within the district. Appointments arranged as required.
- (b) The same services can also be provided free by the General Medical Practitioners in the area.

4. OPHTHALMIC

Market Street, Carnforth : Alternate Wednesday mornings.

5. ORTHOPAEDIC

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : By arrangement.

6. MINOR AILMENTS

Market Street, Carnforth : Friday mornings, 9-30—11-30 a.m.

7. SPEECH THERAPY

Ashton Road Clinic, Lancaster : Mondays, by appointment.

Ryelands House, Lancaster : Wednesdays, by appointment.

Convalescence

Arrangements can be made through the Divisional Health Office, Station Road, Lancaster, for the admission of children and adults to convalescent or recuperative homes. This service is not normally free of charge.

Health Visiting Service

Full-time nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire County Council to carry out duties as health visitors and school nurses.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are available to provide help in the home for persons who are incapacitated by illness, old age and infirmity, confinement, etc. Those who can afford to pay for this service are required to do so according to their means.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

Full-time nurse/midwives, who combine the duties of district nursing and domiciliary midwifery, are available within the District.

Laboratory Service

Samples of water, milk and specimens in connection with infectious diseases are dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston Royal Infirmary. Transport of samples to Preston is carried out by agreement with the Public Health Department, Lancaster City Corporation.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst at County Hall, Preston.

Mental Health Service

Mental Welfare Officers working in close co-operation with general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists provide supervision and after-care for the mentally subnormal living in the community and for mentally ill persons after discharge from hospital.

A Junior and an Adult Training Centre at Lancaster and Torrisholme respectively provide day care and training for the mentally handicapped and a Junior Hostel is also available for permanent or short-stay cases.

Welfare Services

The following Welfare Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are administered by Divisional Health Committee No. 2.

(1) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

For elderly persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, permanent accommodation is provided in the following Homes for the Aged : Dolphinlee, Fair Elms, The Laurels and Beaumont View at Lancaster; the Empress at Morecambe; Moor Platt and the Hermitage at Caton; Slyne House, Slyne-with-Hest. Short term care for two weeks is also available in certain circumstances.

(2) CARE OF AGED PERSONS IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The domiciliary services provided by the County Council have been expanded, where necessary, so as to provide adequate home nursing help in the home and general support in conjunction with local voluntary organisations, to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes as long as possible. A laundry service and a free chiropody service are also available.

(3) HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Registers are maintained for the blind and the deaf for whom certain welfare services are made available through the agency of voluntary organisations. Other classes of handicapped persons, including cripples, epileptics and spastics are provided with occupational therapy, chiropody, transport to social centres, holidays, etc.

(4) HOMES FOR DISABLED AND/OR OLD PERSONS

There are 8 homes of this nature in the division, all managed by voluntary bodies or private individuals. These homes are registered and inspected regularly by the Divisional Medical Staff.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1968

Diseases	Total Cases	Age Period — Years									
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age Un-known
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	170	5	10	19	21	17	81	13	3	1	—
Dysentery	7	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—
Total Cases..	184	6	11	20	26	17	86	13	3	2	—

Diseases	Total	Age Period — Years					
		0—	5—	15—	45—	65 and over	Age Un-known
Acute Encephalitis: Infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS—1968

Age Groups.	NOTIFICATIONS				Deaths.	
	New Cases.		Inward Transfer.			
	Respiratory	Other Forms.	Respiratory	Other Forms.	Respiratory	Other Forms.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	3	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	1	—	—	—	—
55—	3	—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and Over	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	10	2	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notification of infectious diseases increased from 97 in 1967 to 203 in 1968. There were 170 cases of measles during the year. A vaccine to give protection against measles has recently been introduced and it is hoped to bring it into general use in the near future.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION SCHEMES

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive immunisation and vaccination service is provided free of cost. At present protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis is available for children at school clinics—and child welfare centres. This service is available also from family doctors, except for vaccination against tuberculosis.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by means of a triple vaccine is simple and quick and poliomyelitis vaccine can now be given by mouth at the same time. The number of children in Lunesdale so protected over the past six years is given on the opposite page, which shows a small but steady increase acceptance over the last three years.

The following figures, which relate to the whole divisional area, show the percentage of young children vaccinated or immunised as at 31st December, 1968 :—Smallpox, 40% of children under 2 years of age; for children born in 1967, poliomyelitis, 72% whooping cough, 74%; diphtheria, 80%.

IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT 1963 - 1968

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who completed a full course of primary immunisation			
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1968	113	93	113
1967	150	120	152
1966	184	171	187
1965	200	185	206
1964	176	169	180
1963	169	159	171

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a reinforcement injection			
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Tetanus
In Year			
1968	333	30	342
1967	366	53	367
1966	326	83	267
1965	342	101	281
1964	314	82	242
1963	222	52	161

POLIOMYELITIS

Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years who have completed a full course of primary vaccination in 1968 ...						146
Number of individuals, aged 0-15 years, who were given a reinforcement dose in 1968 ...						131

REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

TABLE 1

ALL VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Caravan Sites	39
Civic Amenities Act... ..	11
Clean Air Act	9
Drainage	75
Exhumation	1
Food Hygiene	61
Housing	28
Infectious Diseases	104
Interviews and Other Visits	91
Licensed Premises	13
Milk Supply	63
Mobile Shops	11
Offices and Shops' Act	39
Public Health Act	39
Petroleum Regulations	12
Rodent Control... ..	107
Refuse Collection and Disposal	385
Improvement Grants	84
Schools	8
Water Supplies... ..	111
Shops Act	37
<hr/>	
Total Number of Visits	1328
<hr/>	

TABLE 2

Houses Provided during the Year—Newly Erected and conversions :

	TOTAL
(a) Council Houses	14
(b) Buildings Converted to Houses	—
(c) Private Houses... ..	81
(d) Mains Water Provided	108
(e) Private Water Supplies	—
(f) Connected to Sewer	81
(g) Connected to Septic Tank	8

TABLE 3

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year

1. (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	67
(b)	Number of Inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	98
(c)	Number of Dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	61
2.	Total number of Dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit approx.	22

3. Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses closed	Displaced during year.	
		Persons	Families
(i) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	—	—
(ii) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil	—	—

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

(i)	After informal action by Local Authority	7
(ii)	After formal notice under :	
	(a) Public Health Acts	Nil
	(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	Nil
(iii)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) ... Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement Nil

Virtually all dwellings within the district necessitating action under the Housing Acts for either closure or demolition have now been dealt with.

An undetermined number of dwellings are, however, sub-standard, but not to the point of necessitating rehousing of the occupants. As well as requiring certain repairs these dwellings, mainly tenanted, usually lack any of the standard amenities such as baths, hot water, etc., and are suitable for improving with the aid of improvement grants.

No statutory cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, the low standards laid down by the Housing Acts allowing for numerous occupants to reside in the smallest dwelling.

TABLE 4

1. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 Improvement Grants

<i>Discretionary Grants</i>	Owner	
	Occupier	Tenanted
(i) Number submitted by private individuals	3	3
(ii) Number approved	2	3
(iii) Work completed	5	2
(iv) Additional separate dwellings included in (iii) above... ..	—	—
(v) Amount paid in grants... ..	£1475	£454
(vi) Average amount per house	£295	£227

2. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1949, Housing Act, 1964 and Amendments

<i>Standard Grants</i>	Owner	
	Occupier	Tenanted
(i) Number submitted by private individuals	10	7
(ii) Number approved	10	7
(iii) Number refused	—	—
(iv) Number of dwellings improved ...	8	8
(v) Amount paid in grants	£1316	£1201
(vi) Average grant per house	£164	£150

The number of applications for all types of grants received during 1968 more than doubled the previous year. It is anticipated that when the new Housing Act is introduced and the financial squeeze in the country is eased, there will be more applications for grants towards improving property.

TABLE 5

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The scheduled collection from all parishes is six working days except for outlying farms which are collected on alternate rounds.

Serious delays occurred during the summer months due to holidays and staff shortages. Replacements are difficult to find which prompted the Council to appoint a tip attendant/spare loader to avoid delaying collection of dustbins. The absence of the foreman and his return to work on light duties caused the manpower shortage to be switched to the tip.

The present fleet of vehicles consist of two 16/20 cubic yard Dennis Paxitt compression vehicles, one 16 cubic yard "fore and aft" Karrier tipper and one 10 cubic yard Karrier side loader held in reserve. The volume of refuse is increasing rapidly and the side loader is now inadequate to collect refuse. Consideration should be given to a new "fore and aft" vehicle for use on the rural round and the present "fore and aft" kept in reserve.

The new tip at Caton Moor was ready for use on August 1st. As explained in previous reports, this site is the only one available for use as a tip. It was soon found that the winds on this high and expose site make it difficult to tip in accordance with the Ministry Recommendations, and required more supervision than has been given to tips in the past.

The Higher Addington and Whittington Parish Council tips were both levelled and soiled during the year.

TABLE 6

Salvage

The income from the sale of salvage during the year is shown

Description	T.	Cwt.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	11	7	1	0	68	3	6

Waste paper is baled in a hand press by the Gardener/Handyman employed by the Council and he, together with all other collection staff is in receipt of a salvage bonus. In order to increase collections the bonus rate is 25% of all sales.

The contract for the sale of waste paper was renewed during the year and the prices obtained were lower than before. Efforts to obtain quotations from other buyers were met with polite refusals.

TABLE 7

Sewerage and Drainage

Details of present methods of sewage disposal in the various parishes are shown below, and I am indebted to Mr. D. H. Maud, the Engineer and Surveyor for this information :—

Arkholme, Borwick, Burrow and Cantsfield

There are no sewerage systems in these villages, but the majority of the properties are served by individual septic tank drainage.

Caton

The main centres of population of Caton and Brookhouse drain to a sewage treatment works situated near to the River Lune. A scheme for the extension of this works to cope with the overload caused by the new development has been prepared and is to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their approval. In addition to providing new sedimentation tanks, humus tanks and a new filter, special consideration has been given to the method of de-watering the sewage sludge by mechanical means rather than by the more usual method of air-drying on sludge drying-beds. The machine which will be installed, will be capable of dealing with all the sludge from the extended works, and in addition, with sludge brought in from certain other works where drying is proving difficult.

Claughton

One small septic tank adopted by the Council many years ago serves the Fenwick Arms Hotel and the Old Rectory. A private disposal works serves a terrace of dwellings opposite the brickworks, and the majority of the remaining properties are drained to septic tanks.

Gressingham

No sewerage system is available but the majority of the dwellings have been modernised and drained to septic tanks.

Halton

The village is now served by two sewage treatment works viz. :— The original works situated near to the old railway station on the south bank of the River Lune which receives sewage from the eastern section of Halton, and the new works sited adjacent to the Bridging Camp on the north bank of the river taking sewage from the western half of the village.

This latter works also provides capacity for dealing with the sewage from 1,000 personnel on the camp itself, and came into operation in September, 1967.

Hornby

The village is served by a sewage disposal works on the south bank of the River Wenning, and is adequate to cope with present flows.

Ireby

No sewerage system is provided in this somewhat scattered parish and properties where modernised have been drained to individual septic tanks.

Nether Kellet and Over Kellet

Sewerage systems and sewage treatment works are provided in both villages and each works is now adequately dealing with the total population for which it was designed.

Lowgill

One small septic tank in the ownership of the Council serves several properties in the village centre.

Leck, Melling, Wrayton, Roeburndale, Tatham, Tunstall and Wennington

No sewerage systems are provided in these parishes, some being so sparsely populated in relation to their acreage as to preclude any possibility of such services being provided. Properties where modernised, have been provided with septic tanks.

Whittington

A new sewerage system and sewage treatment works has been provided for the village and this is working well. The foul sewage from all properties is taken to the works for treatment; surface water is drained to individual soakaways. No direct discharge from the works into the River Lune takes place, the effluent being taken to a large land drainage area sited between the works and the river.

Wray

The sewage treatment works which was opened in August, 1965, was badly damaged by the flood disaster in August, 1967, but was successfully reconstructed and restored to full operation by mid-October. Since that date the rebuilt filter has fully matured and the works effluent has once again reached a very high standard of purity.

Water Supplies

Mains water throughout the district is supplied by the Lune Valley Water Board and approximately 80% of the dwellings are connected.

The chief source of supply is obtained from Manchester Corporation's Thirlmere Aqueduct from which five tapplings have been made to serve the district.

Other local sources are used to serve the properties to Eaton,

Claughton, Brookhouse and Lowgill and a number of properties in Quernmore use untreated water from one of the Board's reservoirs serving the City of Lancaster. Several properties on the boundaries of Lancaster obtain water from the Lancaster City mains and some farms in the Tatham area obtain mains water from Yorkshire.

Some 89 new dwellings were connected during the year to mains water supply, mainly in the Halton, Hornby, Caton and Nether Kellet areas.

TABLE 8

The following figures are an estimate of the number of properties in each parish served by mains and private water supplies.

Parish	From Public Mains		Private Supplies	
	No. of Houses	Population Served	No. of Houses.	Population Served
Arkholme-with-Cawood ...	88	213	14	62
Borwick	52	139	1	4
Burrow-with-Burrow ...	45	128	7	17
Cantsfield	21	74	1	5
Caton-with-Littledale ...	964	2,726	42	126
Claughton	45	143	2	12
Gressingham	47	125	1	4
Halton-with-Aughton ...	772	2,257	4	16
Hornby-with-Farleton ...	212	528	2	9
Ireby	20	62	1	4
Nether Kellet	197	599	3	8
Over Kellet	187	591	14	40
Leck	55	168	5	17
Melling-with-Wrayton ...	71	218	—	—
Quernmore	95	300	88	282
Roeburndale	—	—	21	80
Tatham	58	186	57	203
Tunstall	29	73	5	15
Wennington	44	144	—	—
Whittington	83	240	19	56
Wray-with-Botton	130	396	18	76
Total Whole District ...	3,215	9,310	305	1,036

TABLE 9

Samples of Water submitted for Biological Examination

	Total	Laboratory Report	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Borwick... ..	4	4	—
Brookhouse	10	9	1
Caton	14	13	1
Hornby/Wray	12	12	—
Halton	5	5	—
Regional	17	17	—
Kellets	6	6	—
Lowgill	3	3	—
Quernmore	10	6	4
	81	75	6

The teething troubles of the Lune Valley Water Board at the new Brookhouse filter and reservoir appear to have been overcome. Very few complaints have been received of discolouration and only two samples taken on the same day were found to be unsatisfactory.

The Quernmore supply will not improve until some form of treatment is applied.

Private Water Supplies

Nine samples were taken from private water supplies during the year.

There are approximately 310 dwellings in the district using water from private sources, and the majority of them are isolated farm-houses where public water will never be supplied, or at least not in the foreseeable future. Where milk herds are kept, the water supplies to the farm are checked for bacteriological quality by the various Government bodies concerned, and sampling of private water supplies has, therefore, been limited during the year to private houses, etc.

Where application for grant aid under the Housing Acts is made in respect of dwellings on private water supplies, the approval thereof is now made conditional to the supply either being brought up to the necessary standard, or for filters to be provided, if after works of improvement have been carried out the supply is still sub-standard.

MILK SUPPLIES

There are approximately 34 producer-retailers of milk in the district and some half-dozen registered dealers. Several shops in the area are also registered for the sale of milk, these being mainly pasteurised supplies from the main dairies.

Routine sampling of raw milk supplies was carried out at regular two-monthly intervals.

A total of 90 samples were submitted during the past year for examination. Of these samples, 13 were positive to the Culture test for *Brucella Abortus*; 11 of these positive samples were from one herd. The cows were immediately isolated in a separate shippon, milk was pasteurised until all the cows were sold. Samples of all the rest of the herd for a period during the infection and after proved satisfactory. In the other cases, individual cows were affected and sold.

Only one herd was involved with positive results to the guinea-pig test and the one cow affected was removed from the herd and sold.

TABLE 10

FOOD SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

The total number of food premises within the area is 76 details of which are given below :—

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	...	...	23
Green-grocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	2
Meat Shops	...	...	...	5
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	...	...	3
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	3
Shops selling mainly Confectionery, Minerals, etc.	...	...	...	8
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Cafes, etc....	...	...	...	31
Others	...	...	...	1

Of the above premises, 31 are registered for the sale of ice-cream and 5 for the sale of cooked meats.

The pre-packing of foodstuffs and the opening of mini-supermarkets has spread to the rural areas of Lunesdale bringing with it more modern methods of food display and storage. Deep freeze and

refrigerators are common in most shops and in the more sophisticated stores refrigerated counter units are available for the storage of cooked meats, pies, etc.

It is hoped that the present general high standard of food premises will be maintained in the future not only because of the legal requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, but also through a genuine desire of the retailer to provide good sound food to his customers.

TABLE 11

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

	No. of Registered Premises	No. receiving a General Inspection	No. of Exemptions
Offices	6	2	—
Retail Shops	22	19	—
Wholesale Premises	—	—	—
Catering Establishments	10	10	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
	38	31	—

Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises : 39.

Designed to improve working conditions of employees in offices, shops and other sundry premises, the above Act gives the local authority wide powers to ensure the provision of adequate lighting, heating, ventilation, sanitary accommodations, drinking-water and first aid equipment. Prevention of accidents is also covered by detailed legislation requiring such things as guards to machinery, stair-cases, floor openings, etc.

There are 38 registered premises in the Lunesdale Rural Area, and of these 31 were inspected during the year. The majority of establishments were fully in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

TABLE 12
FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. *Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).*

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occu- piers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	3	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	39	5	—	—

2. *Cases in which Defects were found:* Nil.

Part VIII of the Act—Out work.

There are no registered outworkers in the district.

TABLE 13
RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out on a part-time basis by the foreman in control of the refuse collection service.

Contract services to farms and business premises are available at modest cost and private households are treated free.

The foreman had two long periods of illness which seriously affected the treatments. The rats increased in large numbers and complaints were numerous. It is anticipated that there will be a high percentage of rats killed during the first part of 1969 compared with the number of baits laid.

The absence of the foreman has shown the importance and efficiency of his work.

Action relating to rodent control during the year ended 31st December, 1968.

	Non-Agri- cultural	Agri- cultural
(1) No. of properties	3125	481
(2) No. of properties inspected	49	22
(3) No. of properties found to be in- fested by :		
Rats	29	19
Mice	20	3
No. of infested properties	55	28

CARAVANS

There are 37 registered caravan sites in the district containing a total of 265 caravans at the peak holiday periods of mid-summer. Of this total of 265 caravans some 49 are on residential sites and occupied during the whole of the year.

The main sites in the district are as follows :—

Scarthwaite, Crook o' Lune	100	Seasonal
Wegber Quarry, Capernwray	45	Seasonal
Intack Farm, Nether Kellet	36	Seasonal
Greyhound Hotel Site, Halton	19	Residential

The remaining 65 caravans are situated on small sites with up to 5 caravans each and numerous other sites, with individual caravans.

On all sites of over 5 caravans conditions are specified in accordance with model standards, based on those issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Smaller sites are required to conform with a lower standard, covering water supply, sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal facilities.

In the main the sites within the district give few difficulties, and are in full compliance with the conditions specified in their licences.

Some itinerant camping in tents does take place from time to time, but there are no regular sites in use within the district.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, confer powers on the local authority to prevent or minimise the pollution of the atmosphere from smoke emitted from domestic and industrial chimneys.

Industry in Lunesdale is concentrated in the main in the western end of the district, and observations have been made during the year on emissions from smoke stacks serving the main industrial premises. No contraventions of the regulations were noted but several routine visits were made to boiler plant as a precautionary measure.

No smoke control orders have been made or considered by the Council, and indeed with the exception of the parishes of Caton and Halton, are not necessary in an area where the population is spread as thinly as 0.13 to the acre. It might well be that with the continued growth of Caton and Halton some form of smoke control will be necessary in the future.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area, but several private pools do exist at Leck, Tunstall and Gressingham. The pool at Leck is used on occasions by school-children from a nearby village.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are no byelaws governing the standards of hygiene of hairdressing establishments in the area, although powers are contained in the Public Health Act, 1961, to enable the Council to make them.

Most establishments are, however, visited regularly for inspection under the Shops Act, 1950, or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and on all occasions have been found to be satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES

There are none in the district.

CANAL BOATS

There are no canal boats passing through the district as defined by the Public Health Act, 1936. Pleasure craft, however, do use the canal that passes through the parishes of Borwick and Over Kellet but these are exempt from any legislation. In the event of any of this type of craft being moored on a permanent basis they would then come under the scope of the Planning and Public Health Acts,

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Action can now be taken against excessive noise either by the local authority or by a group of at least three citizens affected by the noise.

Two complaints were received during the year concerning mechanical drills used to dig trenches. The work finished in each case on the same day as the complaints.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act enables local authorities to require the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for employees on farms, etc.

Inspections under this legislation are made when premises are visited for such matters as milk sampling and routine checks on water supply, etc.

SCHOOLS

There are 14 schools in the district and most of these were visited during the year. Seven establishments are connected to the main sewer and seven to private works. Tatham school was closed during the year and the pupils transferred to Melling.

All the schools are provided with mains water, and one at Quernmore is served with a private supply. In the case of the Quernmore school adequate treatment by modern plant is provided and on all occasions when sampled the water was bacteriologically satisfactory.

